From: MBOURLAS--VCH0021A Date and time 10/28/89 14:00:39
To: RLIVELY --VCH0021A Ronald Lively

From: Manuel Bourlas
To: Ron
Subject: CORESTA BOARD MEETING - ROME OCTOBER 27, 1989

The extraordinary meeting of the CORESTA Board was held in Rome for the specific purpose of presenting and discussing the results of the two CORESTA Task Forces - CORESTA Task Force No. 10 (Cigarette Holder) and CORESTA Task Force on the REVIEW OF SMOKING PROCEDURES. Presentations were made by each of the Chairmen of the Task Forces followed by a four hour discussion on the recommendations of the Task Force Chairmen for the Board to accept the reports as written and present the new methods to ISO in Cuba. Whereas the results of the No. 10 Task Force were accepted immediately, the results of the second Task Force were not so readily accepted. Specifically, members of the Board had problems with the introductory paragraph to Method C. Members of the Board were not comfortable with that part of paragraph which deals with 'laws and regulatory authorities'. However, after much discussion (some of which was quite vocal), the following wording was agreed on:

INTRODUCTION TO METHOD C - LAST PARAGRAPH

'The overall reproducibility and repeatability of the determination of NFDPM is determined by many factors including the product itself and the strict control of the anlytical factors. The subject of tolerances due to sampling is dealt with in recommended Method D. Major international collaborative studies conducted in 1989 showed that a minimum tolerance of +/- 20% must be allowed between results from two laboratories analysing matched samples. Furthermore, standard deviation is not reduced proportionally at the lower tar yields and in general results must be interpreted with a tolerance of at least +/- 1 mg. It should be noted that normally the minimum yield of NFDPM from a cigarette which can be estimated reproducibly with any reliability is 2 mg. Values obtained below 2 mg, using this method, shall be reported as 2 mg.*

* In countries where values are reported below 2 mg, in conformity with prevailing laws and regulations, the data should be produced or confirmed by one laboratory recognised by the regulatory authority.'

END OF QUOTE

The problem that the Board had was the apparent association between obtaining and reporting analytical results AND regulatory authorities. The situation today however, is that 'regulatory authorities' DO play an important role in the analytical methods which are used and play an even larger role in 'printed numbers'. The problem in Rome was solved with the use of the asterisk. By using the '*' we removed the phrasing dealing with regulatory authorities from the main body and made it an exception. What it means is that, it is recognised that there are countries where analytical testing is more refined and that the reproducibility and repeatability of the procedures are such that the printing of delivery numbers below 2 mg are justified. A 1 mg product is acceptable, and even lower if the prevailing laws and regulations are such that they permit reporting lower numbers because the analytical methodology has been

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developed and refined to a higher level. For PM, this means we can very confortably recommend a limit of 1 mg tar in Japan or any country in Europe if we wish. Germany is the exception since the VdC (the Industry) has recommended that the lower limit shall be 2 mg.

Noone has a problem with the wording at this stage. However, I spoke with Charlie Green of RJR from Geneve airport prior to going to Rome. RJR's position (according to Charlie) is that the RJR lawyers who were involved with the original wording, have now changed their minds and intend to veto the proposal through ANSI in Cuba. I seriously have no idea nor do I understand their reasoning. They can print and advocate a 1 mg product under this Method since the ITL has procedures in place (derived from the FTC Labs) that permit the printing of 0.5 mg. The '*' allows this as an exception to the method. By the way, anyone importing products into the Gulf should be delighted. This prevents products produced in India and tested and declared by a lab in India to be imported without the confirmation by the SASO lab.

So, RJR may be a problem. I will see if Bradley can discuss this situation with both RJR and B&W in the USA. If RJR objects within ANSI and the rest of the industry votes for the adoption of the new methods, according to the rules of ANSI, the vote will be for adoption.

In summary, the proposals made by Task Force No. 10 and the Task Force on the Review of Smoking Procedures were unanimously accepted by members of CORESTA at Interlaken, by the CORESTA Scientific Commission and by the CORESTA Board of Directors. The Methods will now be sent to ISO and discussed in Cuba. So far we are batting 1000.

Best Regards

Manuel

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